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Human Events

YOUR WASHINGTON SERVICE

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New Doctrine: A call to arms in the form of a "new doctrine" supplanting and expanding the Monroe Doctrine rang out in the House of Representatives last week, as the morale of the Capital sank to a new low under the humiliations of Laos and Cuba. (Veterans in the press emphasize that not in their lifetime have they witnessed such gloom and frustration in Washington.)

The call came from Representative Walter H. Judd (R.-Minn.) and received the approbation of a prominent Democrat, Representative Michael A. Feighan of Ohio. Judd called for proclamation of "a new doctrine, comparable to the Monroe Doctrine," that "whenever freedom is denied or jeopardized the US must be free to give effective support to people who are giving their lives to retain their liberty or to regain it"; and finally and most importantly, "all other obligations in conflict" with the new doctrine must be "secondary." Feighan said, "I concur wholeheartedly with the gentleman. We have lived too long in a Disneyland world with the Russian aggressors and imperialists."

The Congressmen were talking mainly about Cuba, but also about Laos. Judd, it is known, considers the Organization of American States one of those "little ties" that keep us from intervening in Cuba, and he places the United Nations and its engagements in the same category. These "little ties" which "paralyze us," Judd says, were all very well when the world was living in peace—now it's war with world communism, and we can't wait.

It is known that former Vice President Richard Nixon recently voiced similar advice when he was in Washington. The invigorated prestige we would win by going into Cuba, he said, would outweigh any Latin American criticisms about adhering to the strings that tie us with the OAS.

Officers in the Pentagon have been saying privately that, if we had given air and naval cover to the rebels landing in Cuba a fortnight ago, and if we had put one US division on the beach, Havana could have been captured "in a walk." The "ifs," it is

noticed, point to the catastrophic decision of Kennedy to keep the US military power out of the invasion.

This was the advice given him by US Representative to the UN Adlai Stevenson. By this time, few in Washington doubt that Stevenson was the "evil genius" who stayed the President's hand in the crisis. Hence, it is expected that some members of Congress will soon clamor for White House dismissal of Adlai. Such is the talk in the cloak-rooms of the House and Senate, where members have heretofore been timid about voicing demands such as the ousting of Stevenson and an immediate blockade of Cuba. Observers believe that if a flood of mail from constituents should express demands for such action, members of Congress would become highly vocal.

Similarly on Laos. In House corridors, the question is asked: why does not the Administration unleash 100,000 of Chiang Kai-shek's finely-trained and well-armed army which totals 600,000? These Nationalist Chinese would prove better soldiers than US forces in the conditions of jungle warfare in Laos—say military men. It is known that all during the Eisenhower regime, the Joint Chiefs of Staff had prominently in mind the unleashing of Nationalist Chinese forces to stop Red Chinese aggression in the Indo-China area. "Interdiction" of the Red Chinese lines of communication southward into Indo-China was the mission that the JCS considered suitable and effective for the Chiang Kai-shek forces.

Today, military men prescribe the same medicine for the sick Kingdom of Laos—but again the shadow of Adlai Stevenson falls across any such planning.

Adlai, it is clear, would veto such a move, because he wishes to recognize Peiping and bring Mao Tse-tung into the United Nations. Therefore, say members of Congress, the first order of business should be the ousting of Stevenson from the Administration. If the American people demand it, it is believed, then Kennedy will surely do their bidding.

Kennedy and France: Despite the White House propaganda (fed out to New Frontier columnists) to the contrary, wires from Paris have been flooded with stories emphasizing the boo-boo made when the American President offered military aid to General de Gaulle to put down the revolt of the

French generals. Typical is a dispatch from Crosby Noyes, Paris correspondent for the *Washington Evening Star*. He reports finding "in the French press and even in the statements of government officials a strong note of resentment at the offers of American aid to President de Gaulle at the height of the Algerian mutiny."

Pentagon sources say that Kennedy offered to send the US 24th Infantry Division (now in Germany) to France, and comment: "No wonder the French feel insulted—supposing the British Government offered to send the Coldstream Guards to help us keep order in Little Rock, how would we feel?"

But worse than the Kennedy offer have been authoritative reports in the French press that Central Intelligence Agency boys actually encouraged General Challe (now in the Sante prison for his pains) to lead the revolt against de Gaulle. Today, the French press is picturing the CIA as a mysterious and sinister international factor.

Grass Roots Speaks: Typical of hinterland concern over menaces from abroad and opposition to the Eisenhower-type of "bi-partisanship" with Kennedy is a statement of one of the most powerful figures in the Illinois Republican party, State Senator Hayes Robertson: "Midwesterners who expected an improvement in our world prestige are losing confidence in President Kennedy because of his soft treatment of the Cuban situation. If the Soviets establish a missile base in Cuba [and that may be very soon], every city in the US would be imperiled and we would be at a disadvantage against the Communists at a conference table. To the people of Illinois, it does not make sense to send military aid way over to Laos when we do nothing to stop the Communist aggression 90 miles off the coast of Florida."

Cuban Follow-up: In Miami recently delegates from 116 Cuban anti-Communist organizations met and passed a resolution which reflects the temper of the Cuban exiles regarding the bungling of the invasion.

They laid much of the blame for the failure of the operation on their "CIA-imposed President," Jose Miro Cardona. The Cubans claim that Cardona knew all along that there was no strong force within the Cuban underground which would follow his leadership (HUMAN EVENTS reported March 31 that the anti-Reds would not fight for Cardona). They said that neither US Government sources nor the Cardona group provided the underground or those fighting in the hills with proper intelligence information as to when, where or how the invasion would be launched. Said the Miami resolution:

"The landing of these men without proper contact with the underground constitutes a flagrant crime."

New Intelligence Watchdog: Washington observers are describing the naming of Dr. James R. Killian, Jr., to coordinate and monitor our most

important government intelligence agencies with the same phrase Senator Robert A. Taft once tagged an Eisenhower appointment—"incredible!" Observers here find it hard to believe that in the wake of the CIA Cuba failure, the President would appoint such a man—one so unaware politically of the Communist situation—to check on the intelligence activities of the CIA, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and some 30 other intelligence agencies.

Killian's record:

(1) In 1947 he opposed a state Un-American Activities Committee and a Massachusetts Attorney General's list of subversive organizations.

(2) In 1948 he opposed Massachusetts legislation to bar Communists from teaching;

(3) When J. Robert Oppenheimer was accused of being a security risk, Killian went out of his way to defend him;

(4) As Ike's chief scientific adviser, he favored scientific opinions of those who are considered extremely naive about communism, like Dr. Hans Bethe of Cornell University. In the May 8, 1958, *New York Times*, columnist James Reston claimed US action on nuclear testing would be largely determined by Killian. A few months later, in September, the US halted its nuclear testing program.

(5) When he was President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he suspended Professor Dirk J. Struik when the latter was indicted by the State of Massachusetts for sedition. When Struik's indictment was dropped, after the Supreme Court decision that states had no authority in cases of sedition, Killian hired him back, although Struik had used the fifth amendment.

Finally, arch Soviet apologist Cyrus Eaton, in the *New Times* of September, 1958, said he was glad Killian was in the government because he is a "positive man. His voice is pitched for peace."

Not Merely Gossip: Pained protests from conservatives against the GOP leadership policy of "go easy on Kennedy" in foreign affairs. Walter Trohan, veteran *Chicago Tribune* correspondent in Washington, reports that despite some praise for this "statesmanlike" stand, many here say "it is because their party [the GOP] is mentally retarded when it comes to attack . . . and those who voted for the party—about half the nation's voters—are entitled to wonder if the GOP isn't kicking away another political victory." As for Ike, the word is that "he's not much good for the party any more, not even on the fiscal solvency issue."

• *The White House protested the April 27 column of Washington Evening Star writer Constantine Brown. What hurt the White House was not only Brown's exposure of Kennedy's boo-boo of offering military aid to de Gaulle, but the Star writer's report that Kennedy has brought "America to its lowest ebb" in many years in international prestige, because Kennedy has surrounded himself with "theoretical"*

thinkers, very learned but suffering from "lack of realism and maturity." In short—"learned fools." This "ivory tower" entourage is well known—Rostow, Wiesner, Schlesinger, Nitze, Bundy, to name a few. News of this brain trust is spreading and worrying the Kennedy team.

• How did de Gaulle so readily collapse the revolt of the generals in Algeria? US military men just back from Paris say it was "the transistors." They explain that every soldier in the French army in Algeria and France is given a transistor radio. When de Gaulle wished to keep the rank and file of the army faithful to him, he broadcast to the soldiers, "Be faithful to me, the President of the Republic." Such is the popularity of the tall General that the soldiers refused to follow the rebellious generals and de Gaulle won hands down.

Telegraph or telephone your Representative and two Senators and ask them how they stand on Federal aid to education. Teachers associations, working through the PTA's (which have become their subsidiaries), are persuading Congressmen—especially those from the South—to reverse their previous attitudes against Federal aid to education. Organize letter-writing campaigns. There isn't much time!

McClellan Investigation: One of the main points of interest aroused by the McClellan investigation into missile base strikes, besides the unions' general gouging of the public, has been the spectacle of the supreme ability of the unions to freeze out contractors using nonunion labor.

To achieve what some witnesses have claimed is a "virtual closed shop" on the missile bases, the unions used secondary boycotts and work stoppages as their primary weapons.

According to a McClellan investigator, labor unions have caused 23 work stoppages at defense installations, since 1956, by refusing to work with nonunion employees. This has resulted in a total of 9,045 man days lost.

The boycotts and work stoppages caused the Corps of Engineers and other military groups to "pressure" contractors into using only union labor on the assumption that strife would be halted if nonunion men weren't used. One air force colonel was reported to have told a special meeting of general contractors in 1958: "The government doesn't give a damn whether or not a contractor makes any money . . ." and if a contractor has to give in to union demands, "he should do so."

General contractor Edwin R. Brown said contractors were given reason by unions to "fear that their construction jobs in other parts of the country would suffer" if they didn't knuckle under.

Capitol Hill notes that Attorney General Robert Kennedy—one-time associate of McClellan in exposing labor corruption—is paying little attention to the exposure even though union actions allegedly violated

Florida's right-to-work law and the anti-secondary boycott provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. There seems to be good reason: the Administration is now trying to repeal the provisions against secondary boycotts.

JFK and the Press: There is much confusion in the Washington press corps these days regarding the intellectual honesty of the Kennedy Administration's pledge that there will be "freedom of information" to newsmen.

What bothers newsmen is the Administration's apparent attempt to smother stories not in line with its policies. One recent example, in the military field, was stated by Richard Fryklund, military editor of the Washington *Evening Star*: "Growing concern is being expressed by some high-level military officials over efforts to make articles in professional journals conform to Administration policy. They say that they see a threat to the free exchange of ideas among military men." Fryklund went on to cite several cases in which military and non-military men had their articles gutted by order of the Administration.

Last week Herbert G. Klein, Richard Nixon's former press secretary, charged that the Administration was trying to "blackmail" newspapers. He cited a recent statement by Attorney General Robert Kennedy that anti-trust laws "should be applied to prevent newspapers from owning radio and TV stations and vice versa." Said Klein, "The implication would be that those newspapers which are considered friendly to the Administration would be spared, but there is a club to be held over the heads of the large newspaper operators who may be critical of young Bobby, or his brother."

House Group Hits Hundred Days: The House Republican Policy Committee last week launched a series of critiques of the first hundred days of President Kennedy's New Frontier program.

Leading off with an analysis of the Administration's fiscal policy, the GOP group asked: "How can the United States balance its budget, in good times or bad, when President Kennedy adds \$10.1 billion in new obligational authority to previous estimates for just two fiscal years, one of which is almost over? How can the United States ever balance its budget when in the first hundred days we find that housing spending for fiscal year 1962 is increased by \$214 million; welfare by \$215 million; education by \$500 million; labor by \$431 million; and agriculture by \$642 million—all in one fiscal year?"

The Committee will also offer critiques of New Frontier actions regarding the economy, civil rights, agriculture and foreign policy by GOP Congressmen who specialize in these fields. A Policy Committee spokesman told HUMAN EVENTS: "We hope, through

CLARE HOFFMAN, Republican member of Congress from Michigan: "HUMAN EVENTS is accurate and informative. It prints facts that should be known to every patriotic American."

constructive criticism, to help launch the positive offensive which will lead to a refutation of the New Frontier's policies at the polls next year."

Labor Scandal at Canaveral: Recent denunciations by Senator John L. McClellan (D.-Ark.) of costly strikes and slowdowns and astronomical wages for workmen at Cape Canaveral and other missile bases had close kinship with a speech a few days later before a US Chamber of Commerce group by Representative Robert P. Griffin (R.-Mich.).

Griffin, co-author of the Landrum-Griffin "union reform" law of 1959, backed McClellan's dark view of the Canaveral scandal, and declared that the major and immediate threat to the law bearing his name is "the pending common-situs secondary boycott bill."

Griffin told his Chamber of Commerce audience, "In the interest of American people and rank-and-file workers, as well as businessmen (and make no mistake about it, the politicians put you last), this legislation must be defeated.

"If the nation were not so absorbed with the tense international situation, if the people were not confused by the Latin term 'common situs,' if the legislation were properly entitled 'a bill to legalize secondary boycotts,' they would rise up against it."

Arizona: Conservatives were far from disheartened last week following Mac C. Matheson's loss by a narrow margin to Morris Udall in the special election for Interior Secretary Stewart Udall's House seat in Arizona's Second Congressional District.

The First District, which takes in the City of Phoenix and environs, is represented by Republican John Rhodes. The Second District has a 3-1 Democratic registration edge. As a political novice and virtual unknown, Matheson ran up a creditable 45 per cent of the vote against Stewart Udall last November. But he was still 20,000 votes behind the Interior Secretary. This time, running against the famous (in Arizona) Udall name, and without the benefit of Nixon (who carried the District) heading the ticket, Matheson got 49 per cent of the vote and lost by only 1,800.

With another year and a half to get acquainted before the 1962 elections, many observers are already betting that Matheson will "go over the top" next time. Such was the case with two current Senators, Proxmire of Wisconsin and Yarborough of Texas. Starting as unknowns, both lost three successive state-wide contests, but gained reputations and followings in the process. These "get acquainted defeats" set the stage for both of them to win tough special Senate elections in 1957.

• *Roll Call*, a non-partisan Capitol Hill paper, noted last week that the news of Interior Secretary Udall's tactics in attempting to get oil executives to buy \$100-a-plate tickets to a JFK dinner arrived too late in Arizona to have any effect upon the outcome.

The Texas Race: As the Texas Senate race stampedes toward the May 27 election date, Lone Star conservatives see a good chance that Republican John Tower will win LBJ's old seat—now held by interim Democratic appointee William Blakley.

Backers of the Republican candidate point out that "should Tower win this race, he will be a political phenomenon [the first Texas GOP Senator]. As such, he will be in great demand for speaking to national audiences. As an effective, articulate spokesman, the conservative position will have a new champion on the national scene."

They add that "the election of a Goldwater Republican, such as Tower, would give great encouragement to conservatives throughout the country in the 1962 congressional and senatorial races."

As for Blakley, the Tower forces point out that his absentee record for his 1957 interim appointment shows that he was not present on eight of 18 record votes—44 per cent of the time. During the first four months of this year, Blakley was absent on 22 of 32 record votes—69 per cent of the time. Also, it is pointed out, Blakley was one of the Democratic Senators who refused to sign the Committee of One Million pledge against the recognition of Red China.

Capitol Camera: Although most Republicans are refraining from criticizing the questionable CIA handling of the Cuban fiasco—and other of its activities—Maryland GOP Senator John Marshall Butler is continuing his one-man campaign to have the super-secret outfit investigated from top to bottom.

• Representative Francis Walter (D.-Pa.) is opposed to a bill which would encourage foreign tourists to enter the US by allotting \$3 million the first year and \$4.7 million in subsequent years to promote foreign tourism. Said Walter: "In my opinion, this legislation, if stripped of its verbiage, represents simply an attempt to have the Federal Treasury finance private advertising and promotional activities"

• A recent poll conducted by Sindlinger and Company, a national research firm, showed that 44.6 per cent of the men (1,833 interviewed) and 37.7 per cent of the women (2,039 interviewed) queried favored US armed intervention in Cuba. Thirteen per cent of the men and seven per cent of the women wanted to stay out altogether.

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Economic Ignorance — *The Bane of Self-Government*

(An Interview with FRED G. CLARK, Chairman of The American Economic Foundation)

By JAMES L. WICK, Executive Publisher of HUMAN EVENTS

MR. WICK: Mr. Clark, there is much appearing in the press today about the need for teaching the principles of economics at the high school level. Do you think this is a result of your Foundation's consistent efforts to alert the public?

MR. CLARK: Our simplified approach has certainly made a contribution. So have others who believe in the more formal textbook approach. So have the political events of 1960. There is no question but what the something-for-nothing economic pronouncements of both Presidential candidates worried a lot of people, and when people are worried they start to think. The intelligent ones thought about where all the money would have to come from to pay for those costly proposals.

When they figured out on whose laps the financial burden was going to land—namely the same people who were going to receive the money—it required no extraordinary reasoning powers to conclude that the promises and proposals were pure political sophistry to get votes from an economically ignorant electorate. Instead of facing and dealing with the most pressing issues of the day, both Presidential candidates were offering more reward for less effort.

The vote showed that millions of citizens still think that government has something to give the people which does not first have to be taken away from them. This and many other economic fallacies promulgated by politically-minded partisans in government, labor and our colleges and universities point up the need for mass economic education. And it must start at the high school level for the four out of five who do not go to college, and, incidentally, for the inoculation of those that do.

MR. WICK: Just a minute, Mr. Clark. You have covered a lot of ground there and I would like to go back and ask what are the pressing issues that the Presidential candidates avoided facing?

MR. CLARK: I think the two most disturbing issues today, aside from the Communist threat, are the persistent spiral of inflation and the unchecked rise of labor union monopoly. One candidate stated that he was following in the footsteps of the President who was largely responsible for both of these dilemmas and for the rise in power of

world communism as well. The other candidate refused to deal with the root causes.

This may seem a bit off the track of economic education, but the fact is that mass education is our only chance to solve *all* these problems. In fact, mass education offers the only bulwark against the bankrupting of the thrifty, the apathetic acceptance of irresponsible "public-be-damned" unionism, and the back-breaking "humanitarianism" of our unrealistic social doctors. It offers us our only hope of avoiding the fate of all former democracies, that hope being public rejection of the "bread and circuses" that destroyed them.

Once there is mass appreciation of simple economic principles we will cease to be victims of the battles for elections between ambitious candidates who are afraid to meet the urgent issues for fear of offending powerful pressure groups.

MR. WICK: Since labor unions constitute the most powerful pressure group, how would economic education affect the union?

MR. CLARK: It is not the *members* of labor unions that exert damaging pressures: it is their leaders. Once these members attain broad economic literacy, they would see through the fallacy of expecting the corporations to maintain full employment at ever-increasing wage levels.

They would know that the real employer and paymaster is the customer who, by his refusal or inability to buy a product, disemploys the makers of that product. They would know that unearned wage increases which raise selling prices are bad for everyone. Union members would see through the pernicious falsehood which flows from many of our textbooks and is fomented by the labor bosses, namely that the interests of capital and labor are in eternal conflict and therefore irreconcilable.

They would know the truth about purchasing power—that higher purchasing power can come only through higher productivity which, in turn, can come only through the whole-hearted use of more and better tools (capital). Union members would know that a country's gross production and gross income are one and the same thing; that we cannot divide more than we produce and that when we are forced to give any group a share of production in excess of its contribution, that excess must be taken

out of the share contributed by others. In so doing we don't *increase* purchasing power; we simply *shift* it.

MR. WICK: Would economic education make workers satisfied with the division of income between those who supply the tools and those who use them?

MR. CLARK: When workers learn that the wages of labor must come out of the products of labor and that the less they produce the less they can as an aggregation receive, they are less inclined to follow a course which violates natural law and causes harmful maladjustment. It is nature's economic law that equilibrium can be found only by keeping the ebb and flow of supply and demand unrestrained—not by forcing higher costs upon production through higher minimum wages, shortening of hours, more and bigger benefits for one class of workers at the expense of other classes of workers, but by allowing competition, free of all restraint and monopoly, to lower costs so that the entire public will benefit through increased purchasing power of the dollar.

MR. WICK: I gather that you believe such economic knowledge on the part of the workers would have a decided effect on our politicians.

MR. CLARK: There is no question about it. With such economic facts of life broadly comprehended, no President would dare to recommend measures which would cheapen the dollar and hamper the nation's economic growth. The Presidency is a trusteeship and the President should have only one interest—the public interest.

Subservience to self-interest pressure groups would show up, to an informed public, as betrayal of public trust. And a Congressman who was ignorant of, or purposely ignored, the immutable economic laws of nature would be replaced at the end of his term. Furthermore, an informed public would demand and get a stable dollar, the value of which would not depend upon the next election.

MR. WICK: How would economic education affect our dealings with communism?

MR. CLARK: It is the cold war of ideas that counts in the long run. If we could raise enough money to buy enough lethal

weapons to wipe out every Communist in the Soviet or satellite states, nothing constructive would be gained if there remained a smoldering communistic idea which could be fanned into flame by a future power-seeking agitator.

The idea of communism can only be extinguished by explaining the truth about the system which provides the free, abundant life that we enjoy in America. But here is where mass education comes in. How in the name of common sense can we explain something that we do not understand?

When Khrushchev thunders about the destruction of capitalism, millions of Americans tremble in their ignorance of the meaning of the word. Had they learned the basic economic facts of production while in school, they would rest easy in the knowledge that capitalism cannot possibly be destroyed by any earthly force whatsoever. No one but a fool or a lunatic could imagine man being prevented from fashioning a tool to aid him in securing food and comfort.

The hand axe that aided the cave-man was his capital, just as in modern civilizations are the costly, multiform tools supplied by investors (capitalists), either voluntarily as in America, or involuntarily as in Russia. The difference is that one is private capitalism, the other, state capitalism. One stimulates the will to produce, the other deadens it. One elevates, the other degrades mankind.

Broad economic education would create millions of salesmen for the American system and reduce the number susceptible to brain-washing to the number of morons and half-wits we have in this country.

MR. WICK: How can such mass economic education be accomplished?

MR. CLARK: By starting in our schools, both elementary and high schools, in order to reach the vast majority whose formal education stops at or before the twelfth grade, who are the citizens of tomorrow; by Teachers' Institutes to demonstrate teaching techniques; by adult training programs in industrial plants and plant communities, and by stimulating do-it-yourself programs for the self-education of those who were victims of the vacuum in our school curriculum.

MR. WICK: Why has this vacuum been permitted to exist in our schools for so long?

MR. CLARK: I, and my associates at the Foundation, thought it was because the subject of economics had not been made interesting enough to attract students to study it. But research revealed, to our amazement, that the great majority of teachers felt incapable of handling the subject.

MR. WICK: Has this handicap been overcome?

MR. CLARK: Yes. After 20 years of exhaustive research, costing about \$6 million, economic material, tools and techniques have been developed that are enthusiastically accepted by teacher and student alike at all educational levels. It now remains for industry, which has the biggest stake in mass economic education, to provide money or manpower to make these tested and proven tools and techniques available to the schools of their communities.

The American Economic Foundation's high school program, to mention only one, is already permanently installed in systems embracing more than 7,000 schools, but this is only the beginning and the acceleration of this progress is limited only by lack of funds to pay the cost of promotion and installation of the teaching tools (field work).

MR. WICK: What are the prospects of getting the necessary corporate support?

MR. CLARK: Not too encouraging, unless many more business executives first realize the priority that this problem deserves and, second, get rid of their mental fixation that in supporting higher education to assure a future supply of college trained manpower they are discharging their responsibility to mass economic education. Unlike the college and university program which requires new funds each year, once the breakthrough comes in economic education it will continue on its own power. Practically all of the schools who know what can be done want to do it.

MR. WICK: Isn't it, then, just a matter of selling business executives on industry's responsibility to meet the original financing of the missionary work and teaching materials?

MR. CLARK: It isn't that easy. In the first place a large percentage of the business executives today are, themselves, unaware of the nature and teachability of basic economic principles. They are, therefore, unable to see the opportunity. Neither are they, in evaluating programs, able to separate the wheat from the chaff. Moreover, the trend has been, in many companies, to place corporate philanthropy in the hands of a contributions committee which is frequently made up of men who are persuaded that mass economic education is, by definition, propaganda, and therefore unsuitable for corporate support.

They are more inclined to support the formal textbook approach which is "safe" but studiously "liberal" and therefore contrary to the best interests of free competitive production. By presenting "both sides" instead of self-evident truth, they perpetuate the myth of class struggle.

So even if you sell the average business executive on the need for supporting economic education, there is a fair chance that his corporation will support a pro-

gram which does not prepare students for the self-reliant citizenship that built this country, but one that encourages government-reliant or pressure-group-reliant citizenship.

MR. WICK: What you are driving at is that if an executive will not take the time to qualify himself, he should employ or train someone to evaluate the practicality of the economic programs seeking his corporation's support.

MR. CLARK: Exactly. It is not only a moral obligation to his stockholders and employees; it is a patriotic responsibility to the public because there is a cold war in education between those who favor greater centralization and social controls and those who want to preserve the free institutions which have always provided the greatest good for the greatest number. And this war threatens to get hot.

MR. WICK: What authorities are available for teaching one how to evaluate various programs?

MR. CLARK: Mr. Wick, if a program for mass education is really instructive and teachable, the only authority needed is the common sense of the evaluator. The economic material must be so simple and self-evident as to require no authority to vouch for it.

MR. WICK: I gather that your Foundation's material meets that requirement.

MR. CLARK: Mr. Wick, not only has our high school program proven it, we are now proving it in the elementary schools.

MR. WICK: Good. I'll wager it won't be long before you will be proving it in the kindergartens.

MR. CLARK: It's an interesting challenge.

MR. WICK: One more question. Would mass economic education keep people off of relief during a serious depression?

MR. CLARK: Not necessarily, but at least they would know who and what to blame.

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Behind the Antitrust Circus

IT IS CLEARLY apparent that the current Kefauver Senate hearing is a punitive campaign aimed at business as a whole and the General Electric Company in particular. Over the years since he became chairman of the Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, the tall Tennessean has been consistent in his hostile attitude toward industry and his softness toward organized labor.

In February, 1961, 29 electrical equipment manufacturers, the General Electric Company among them, were fined almost \$2 million by Judge J. Cullen Ganey of the U. S. District Court, Eastern District of Philadelphia, for price fixing which involved the sale of equipment to the Tennessee Valley Corporation. The Judge, somewhat melodramatically, sentenced seven executives to prison terms.

The court action let loose a flood of publicity aimed at business and business practices, reminiscent of the attacks on Senator Joseph McCarthy. The reasons for the propaganda attack are plain. First and foremost is the fact that the General Electric Company, a giant in its field, won a big victory over the International Union of Electrical Workers last year. The IUE, thrust on by its president, James B. Carey, struck GE. The company stood firm. The strike collapsed. The blow not only shook Carey and the IUE, but all organized labor. The prestige and strength of the big union leaders have been going down steadily in the light of the revelations by the McClellan Committee and other developments. Industry must be put in a villainous light and attention diverted from the Hoffas and highhanded and questionable tactics by union bosses.

The union assault on GE and the other companies after the price fixing case has had the enthusiastic support of the liberal press and liberal commentators. Over the years this formidable group has pummeled business and industry so often that the routine is perfect. Let the *New York Times*, the *Washington Post*, and the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* raise their voices and the whole chorus joins in. Each writer and commentator knows the score from memory. The performance is pianissimo, or fortissimo—as in this instance—depending upon the circumstances.

The Administration is joining in most heartily. Young Robert Kennedy, turning from his difficult crusade against Jimmy Hoffa, is talking of suits against the companies amounting to millions. Judging from quotations attributed to him, he views the price fixing matter as a horrendous and highly shocking affair.

In a press conference on April 6, the youthful Attorney General singled out Ralph Cordiner, presi-

dent of GE, for sharp criticism. GE has maintained that its employees who conspired to fix prices did so in defiance of company policy, and dismissed the guilty officials. Westinghouse and some others kept those involved on the payroll. Robert Kennedy praised Westinghouse for keeping the employees involved and hit—by name—Cordiner. Kennedy inferred that Cordiner and GE should have taken responsibility for the price fixing.

The Attorney General illumined the strategy against GE very well indeed. The company itself should accept responsibility, acknowledging guilt. If Cordiner and other high officials insist they knew nothing of the price fixing, their detractors will say they are incompetent and should be fired. Heads, the IUE wins; tails, GE loses.

The Administration's motives in joining so enthusiastically in the attack on GE and the other companies may be mixed. It wants to help pay labor for support last fall, but probably also there is the revelation of a basic hostility to business and an inkling of what industry can expect for the future.

Now, Senator Estes Kefauver (D.-Tenn.) is in full cry. As usual he is busy making headlines which reflect on management. As chairman of the Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee, he has been given a broad grant of authority to inquire into all the factors which restrain competition and foster monopoly.

Anyone, save a moron in economics, knows that one of the primary restraints on competition is the uniform wage imposed by unions like Carey's IUE. In the electric appliance field, for example, about 40 cents of every dollar in the costs are attributable to labor. This is exclusive of the labor cost in the material and semi-finished material used. A similar situation prevails in many major industries. In other words, a most powerful force in restraint of competition is the uniform union wage scale, which is the same under conditions which vary widely.

In view of labor's power and exemption from the antitrust laws, any monopoly study which ignores the unions is lopsided and virtually meaningless. The Kefauver Subcommittee got going in 1955. It has looked into the steel industry, the automobile industry, the drug industry, and other industries. It is now busy with a re-trial of the electrical appliance case, a re-trial in which the derelictions of business are to be blazoned over the country. At no time, however, has the Subcommittee gone directly into the effect of labor practices in relation to monopoly.

The country still is suffering from the effects of the steel strike last year which is estimated to have cost the steelworkers alone more than \$1 billion, to say nothing of losses to other workers and the economy as a whole. Of course, if any industry had locked out its employees, the law would have been after it that same day. Yet the Kefauver Subcommittee passes by labor's exemption from the antitrust laws, its restraint of competition, and its power to paralyze the entire economy by strikes without even a sidelong glance. This avoidance makes the Kefauver inquiry farcical insofar as competition and monopoly are concerned.

Other factors make the Kefauver probes even more meaningless from the standpoint of anything really constructive. If GE, for example, cut prices sharply below those of its small competitors, it could and would put them out of business. The company then would be in violation of Section II of the Sherman Act which makes it a crime to "monopolize or attempt to monopolize." Undoubtedly Senator Kefauver then would be hot after them on that account.

There are other restraints on competition of which Senator Kefauver and the liberals generally—judging from their words and actions—seem completely unaware. There are tariffs. There are fair trade practice acts—free price fluctuations are prohibited, by law, in one-third of the states. There are extremely high taxes. There are the Federal farm programs whose avowed aim is to fix prices.

WHILE the Attorney General was voicing his indignation over the derelictions of the electrical industry and proposing to unearth price fixing conspiracies affecting milk, meat, and bread, his older brother was taking quite a different course. The President was proposing to fix farm prices on a very broad front indeed. This was too much even for the New York *Times* which criticized the paradox by calling it "economic policy schizophrenia." The *Times* asked a pertinent question: "Does the Kennedy Administration's right hand know what its left hand is doing?" There has been no answer.

Competition in the electrical appliance industry is much keener than in most industries. The equipment involved in the Tennessee Valley Authority case included transformers, lightening arresters, bushings, insulators, and oil circuit breakers, products which the average housewife would not recognize if she stumbled over them. Yet propaganda is leading her to believe that GE and other firms have—through skulduggery—charged an unfairly high price for every toaster, every mixer, every electric frying pan, and so on.

All the talk of suits to collect millions of dollars from the electrical appliance firm, including Robert Kennedy's fulminations, heighten consumer indignation and help to smear business. Two Peoria attorneys filed a \$750 million suit against GE. This got headlines over the country, but little notice was given the speedy dismissal of the case.

The amazing thing is that hearings like the Kefauver circus are treated with such solemnity by the press and commentators. Here and there someone will point out there are other things which enter into the situation. These voices go unheeded for the most part. The mummery goes on. Business is on trial and the wickedness of the conspirators who dared—ineffectually—to get together to fix prices in one particular instance is told and retold.

Another amazing thing is the supineness with which business takes its punishment before such men as Kefauver. The industry officials come in, docile, humble, take their beatings, and creep out. Meanwhile, men like Henry Ford II, instead of talking sense, bawl for industry to reform lest the government impose a code of ethics. How Jimmy Hoffa, busy with plans to put the country at his mercy through his control of transportation facilities, must have grinned at the Ford sackcloth and ashes peroration. And how Jim Carey must have exulted.

BUSINESS SPOKESMEN like Henry Ford prate and whimper. By contrast the spokesmen for organized labor take no guff from Senator Kefauver or any other Congressman. No matter what the evidence, men like Hoffa are brazenly defiant and get away with it. There is a lot of talk; meanwhile, labor acquires a firmer hold over the economy. At regular intervals the country is hit hard by paralyzing strikes in big industries. There is pressure in most cases from government to force industry to give in—thereby further stifling competition and promoting inflation.

It is evident that Kefauver is a demagogue interested in flailing business and getting publicity thereby. The first industry representative to say so would be a hero, but flanked by cautious lawyers and careful press agents, the titans of industry are roughed up and then thrown out, bruised and limping. They can't win so long as they don't fight back. The performance is always the same.

The current trial is headed toward a climax which is to blame GE and its president no matter what happens.

The company is to be punished for having dared to stand up against a big union and a big union official. The lesson will not be lost on other firms.

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Freeman's Farm Program: A Socialist Strait Jacket

IT IS paradoxical that someone blessed with a name that represents man's highest hopes—free man—should promote a government program which will lead man back to economic slavery and dictatorial bondage.

That such a program should be designed with such diabolical cunning and promoted with such zealous vigor and blinding semantics makes it even more unbelievable.

But here it is—Secretary of Agriculture Freeman's food and agriculture program—now before Congress. It has in it the core provisions that will place agriculture in an economic strait jacket. It carries with it the immediate potential of making every farmer a ward of centralized government and placing consumers at the mercy of one man, the Secretary of Agriculture, in a powerful centralized bureaucracy. Put into law, it would "freeze" the pattern of agriculture under the guise of strengthening the "family farm."

It would substitute bureaucratic judgment for the consumers' daily vote—with dollar bills in the market place. For he, the Secretary—will decide *what, where and how much* is to be produced. It would build a powerful new political machine while creating the illusion that farmers are designing the programs in the public interest.

HUMAN EVENTS has examined the Administration proposal contained in H. R. 6400, introduced by Congressman Harold D. Cooley of North Carolina, and gives its readers the *meaning* of the proposal in the following question and answer form. This study shows that the paradoxes above are only part of the conflicting dilemmas it poses, while moving a great industry straight down the left hand trail to socialism.

What are some of the other paradoxes?

First, it presents almost the ultimate in socializing agriculture while proclaiming democratic methods. Second, the proposed operation violates all basic natural laws governing a competitive economic system. For example, it proposes to offer farmers the incentive of high prices, but demands that they produce less. It uses the excuse that since 87% of the farm problem revolves around *one commodity—wheat—all of agriculture—all commodities—should come under the absolute dictation of one man.*

How does it propose to give farmers high income?

By granting the Secretary the power to do anything he pleases to bring it about. One part, which adds a new title to the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, provides that:

"The Secretary is authorized to support prices through commodity loans, commodity purchases, compensatory payments, diversion payments, incentive payments, and *any other operation which he deems appropriate.* The Secretary is authorized to make payments-in-kind . . ." (Italics added)

If this bill isn't the ultimate in socialization of American agriculture, what is?

It's the scheme candidate Kennedy and Professor Willard Cochrane, his chief food and farm advisor, announced during the campaign. Former Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace said of that scheme that it might require "stricter control than they have in Communist countries." (See HUMAN EVENTS Oct. 20, 1960.) The current scheme (H. R. 6400) is toned down in order to sell it to Congress, but the end point is *crystal clear.* After all, the architect of the plan for agriculture Kennedy proposed in the campaign is the same person who masterminded the Freeman scheme—Professor Cochrane.

How inclusive is this proposed legislation?

It embraces all major aspects of food production, feed production, foreign trade, agricultural finance, marketing subsidies (indirect and direct to individuals), price, use of soft currencies for shipping food abroad, real estate loans (in agriculture) and a host of others.

Have not these aspects of agriculture been the cause of government interference before?

Indeed. But most of the previous programs had some features of voluntarism and were limited to certain few crops and *intended to*

be consistent with the competitive market economy. Furthermore, they were intended to get government out of agriculture. Most of agriculture was relatively free. But the previous programs did set the trap. Now it's being baited. When passed into law, it will be *sprung.* Never in the history of America has it been proposed in peace time to vest such complete authority over an industry in a single cabinet officer—Secretary of Agriculture Freeman. (Hitler organized a similar control of food production, food finance and distribution through an agency called the Reichsnaehrstand.)

Can you give an example to illustrate this one-man rule?

Title I, for instance, gives the Secretary of Agriculture *unlimited* power to promulgate any type of adjustment program and use *any* or *all* means to support farm prices at *any* level that *he* may determine, up to 90% of so-called parity.

Are there no checks on his authority?

Virtually none—because: *First,* the Congress is placed on the defensive—it cannot prescribe the specific plans—it may get a chance to only *veto* them one-by-one.

Second, the producers—the apparent beneficiaries of a government subsidy—are asked to turn down specific sugar-coated proposals against untenable choices: like offering candy to a kid, promising more if he takes the first piece, but expecting him to say, "No, I don't like candy," and taking him to the woodshed if he does!

This implies no limit to funds. Is this true?

Yes, it provides no limits on the money to be spent on commodities. No congressional budgetary procedures are included, since the funds come by way of the Commodity Credit Corporation, which borrows the money to spend.

Are there not farmers' advisory committees to make these plans sensible?

Yes, but just observe *how* they come into being and are paid. He—the Secretary of Agriculture—*may select farmer advisory committees for as many different commodities as he chooses.*

How will the members be selected?

From a list of nominees "elected by county committees." These county committees are all on Federal government per diem and expense account. To insure that they will be for the Secretary's schemes, the Freeman "farmers' aid plan" states that the Secretary

will provide "by regulation for the manner in which elections of nominees shall be conducted and his determination of the eligibility of any nominee and the results of any such election shall be final and conclusive." (Italics added)

But to make the coup really successful in favor of socialized agriculture, another feature of the "Appointment of the Committees" is less than coy or covert. For in black and white, H. R. 6400 provides that 2/3 will be appointed by the Secretary from the list submitted by per diem employees of the Department of Agriculture, and 1/3 to be appointed by the Secretary from nominees "of the appropriate farm organizations."

He—the Secretary—will determine which are appropriate. Knowing Secretary Freeman's proclivity for left-wing groups, and the key spots held by members of such socialistic espousing groups as the Farmers Union, it can be surmised what organizations he will deem appropriate. He could also very generously appoint one member to represent consumers. It can be surmised that the "consumer" member would be acceptable to Walter Reuther or some other labor boss in return for support for this or other legislation.

This does not look very democratic, a consideration which the liberal boys always insist should be made for schemes at home and abroad.

Well, if the above seems high handed, you must simply read further in Title I of H. R. 6400. For sure enough, it says, the Secretary "shall consult and advise" with such committees. And he would "provide by regulation for the manner and extent" of their operations and he could dissolve them when he decides they are "no longer needed." Shades of Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin and Castro? Simply study the bill from which this piece is quoting—it isn't even in fine print!

This structure looks like a potential top-down political party organization. Any evidence on this?

Draw your own conclusions from—

(a) How the committee members are appointed and to whom they owe allegiance.

(b) They are to be paid up to \$50 per day plus travel expenses from Federal tax funds.

(c) They are exempt from the *Hatch Act*! Thus they may engage in political activities with impunity.

What are some of the "tools" that Freeman proposes to use?

The big stick is wielded, of course, with so-called Marketing Orders. Marketing Orders will be used to control the number of pounds, bushels, barrels, bales, sows and cows—hens and ewes which could be sold in any given area for any and all commodities. The orders can be for a "local area" or "nationwide." The Marketing Orders will control farmers as well as handlers or processors. In fact, certain farmers will be classified as handlers in order to bring them under specific specialized controls. The so-called national marketing quotas as established by the Secretary will be parceled out among individual farmers by the Secretary. The "marketing orders" could provide for "compulsory checkoff" of funds for advertising. The line forms on the left for those advertising agencies and other

media which would like to share in these Federal slush funds! They better treat the party right in the political campaign going to the Left!

Quotas can be imposed on any commodity producer—no exceptions of commodities are provided for. But the Secretary can grant individual farmers exemptions—play favorites depending on his objectives. And the Congress will have no say so in it. The language of Subtitle C says, "Whenever the Secretary determines that the total supply . . . will likely exceed the normal supply," he could "after consultation with and advice from" commodity committees and after approval by the President, proclaim a national marketing quota for one to three years.

Can the Secretary impose special conditions on farmers as to how they should operate their farms?

He can—and has a big weapon to make them stick, since the amount he decides farmers can sell will be in part based on such physical factors used as soil, labor, land equipment, rotation, etc. It's a dream provision for the "reformer," "do-gooder" and the "coercer." He could decide, for instance, if the farmer is providing proper housing or the right wages in order to get a suitable quota—perhaps, even the color of the help's hair becomes important!

Does the Secretary have to heed the advice of his committees?

The bill says he doesn't and he said he doesn't have to and his performance to date says he won't, unless they agree with him.

What do you mean?

Early in the New Frontier days he had several task forces at work. He turned down their advice. He had a meeting with all farm groups. He ignored those representing 3/4 of the farmers.

But he said he will listen?

That's probable. After all, he will select and appoint them—and discharge them as well. And they will get up to \$50 per diem and expenses only as long as he thinks he needs them. Besides, it will look rather silly to consumers to see about 150 different so-called commodity groups on the government payroll, each writing its own ticket on how much to get out of the Federal Treasury, unless he pretends to listen!

But if, in fact, these hand-picked committees were actually to have the power to write their own ticket, it might be worthwhile to ponder Congressman Charles M. Teague's question which he posed to Freeman—"Why not let every other group, union or corporation, write their own tickets?"

But why, then, is such a fuss being made that the "farmers" will write their own program—commodity-by-commodity?

This is a delusion—pure and simple. These schemes are going to be "thought-up," "written-up" and "pressured-up" by the Secretary of Agriculture. The so-called farmer committees are advisory only—and their advice doesn't have to be taken. Remember—these committees are all appointed by the Secretary from nominees by his machine who, when elected, are on his government payroll, too.

Is the commodity-by-commodity approach sound?

That depends on the purpose the planners have in mind. Let's take wheat. Suppose the scheme for wheat is a three-price system, now advocated by those favoring H. R. 6400. This means the Secretary will set one price for city folks, another price for exports, and another for feed grain. Feed wheat would be priced cheapest and thrown on the market from the West to depress feed prices in the Middle West. This would stimulate the production of pork and depress the prices for cattle in the Great Plains, or poultry prices in the East.

Each of these commodity groups would be forced to demand a plan to compensate for its losses. Thus, each would be forced by government action—to finally come, for economic reasons, hat in hand, for a Federal handout. That's a dream situation for those who want centralized power! And Congressmen would be hard put to veto the plans against their constituents when the government got them into the mess in the first place. So, step-by-step, each group would be forced to take subsidies that come from the US Treasury and the consumer would pay the bill—with more taxes.

This doesn't make sense!

It does to those who want to force farmers—step-by-step, commodity-by-commodity—into the position of demanding more Federal aid; to force farmers to become completely dependent on and subservient to centralized government, instead of the market system.

Keep in mind, the Secretary of Agriculture is asking for complete authority that will permit him to regulate the size of farms, the amount of income, the practices to be employed and who should go into agriculture. In addition, the proposal permits the disbursement of Federal funds for loans to buy up virtually any or all marketing or processing facilities in the name of cooperatives.

Aside from the dictatorial socialistic aspects of this scheme, isn't it expensive?

No one has given any estimate of cost. Furthermore, no budgetary procedure by the Congress is provided for. This is back-door financing at its worst—and obviously at its biggest.

But will Congress actually buy this legislation—pass it?

Time will tell. It is hardly conceivable that any reasonable person will be for it. But there are many sincere legislators who somehow feel you can make socialism work. Most of them know better. But whether the farmers and consumers know it—whether they will mobilize against an army of hundreds of thousands of government propaganda agents and employees—is open to question. But the planners will try to win part of the scheme in any case.

How do you predict that?

Left-wingers have a standard technique: ask for the impossible and compromise. Then they always end up with more power than they had and the people end up with less!

What are some of the features of the so-called Agricultural Credit part of the bill?

In a nutshell, it puts government all the way into farm finance—and it strikes a blow at our system of promoting thrift and savings in the process.

How does this happen?

Perhaps a few examples will illustrate the point. Under current laws the government can provide loans in general, only to those who cannot obtain loans elsewhere at *rates prevailing in the area*. This device, designed to prevent government from competing with private credit or wrecking the competitive credit system, is "out the window" in this bill.

Instead, under H. R. 6400, the *Secretary* will decide if the farmer can get a loan locally with an interest rate that is "*reasonable*." If interest is not *reasonable*, according to *Freeman*, the borrower gets the money from the Federal government. Out goes the function of supply and demand. Thus, by the *Secretary's* action, local interest rates could be forced to, say, 2% or less* and all credit functions would be absorbed by the government. Furthermore, emergency loans can be granted on the basis of an *economic* crisis on specified crops. So wherever the *Secretary* thinks prices aren't right—in go "emergency loans." Furthermore, currently the government can make real estate loans only up to \$500,000 to each association for water and soil conservation. This is now raised to \$2½ million per association. (Title III)

But in a system that imposes such strict controls, many injustices will appear. Will not the farmer have a chance for appeals?

Indeed he will. He can appeal to the same body that imposed the rules in the first place. The *Secretary of Agriculture* is making certain that he and he alone can reward as well as punish.

Will farmers vote for these schemes?

Put yourself in their boots. The plan provides that if the farmers are *for* the plan, the prices will be supported up to 90% of parity. If they aren't, the *Secretary* will see to it that these prices are less than 50%. That's like saying if you agree to work 25% as hard, you can earn \$90 per week, but if you don't agree to work less, you can't have more than \$50.

What would this Freeman scheme cost?

Here is another paradox. The *Secretary* says that unless his proposal is passed, the cost of current farm programs would be unbearable. But no price tag is attached to his scheme at all. It's completely open-ended. So in addition to further loss of freedom, the annual tax dollar costs could easily be double the present outlay. The Brannan plan in '48 would have cost \$10 billion and it was only half as inclusive.

Won't this approach "freeze" the pattern of farming?

Yes, it will, because all commodities are involved and quotas are based on the *past*. This means that the South, for instance, which has been making remarkable progress toward diversification, will be forced to remain with cotton or peanuts or tobacco. To change will require an area to treat the *Secretary*, his party and his henchmen right in order to get consideration for adjustments. Normal economic laws will not be permitted to operate successfully.

* Some so-called liberals have been plumping for years that farmers should pay no interest—only the cost of shuffling the paper—perhaps ½%.

Will farmers be forced to take part in these government programs?

Yes, because drastic penalties are announced in the bill and others will follow. For example, if a farmer sells more than the *Freeman* proposal allows, he must pay a penalty of 65% of parity value of the oversale. Furthermore, he is presumed to have oversold twice as much as he actually did!

But undoubtedly this is simply the beginning of the pressure, for Professor Cochrane (*Freeman* scheme architect) said, in the *Journal of Farm Economics*, November, 1959, that he looked toward permanent controls and "imposing" majority views on the minority.

"By supply control I mean the conscious adjustment of supply and demand, commodity-by-commodity, year-after-year, to yield prices in the market that have already been determined as fair by some responsible agency. And I have reference to a permanent set of institutional controls to deal with a chronic condition of overproduction in agriculture."

"Further, since every commodity of any importance in agriculture is produced by many hundred to many thousand producers, it follows that a specific aggregate adjustment can only be achieved by consistent adjustments on each of these many farms. Finally, since unanimous agreement in any collective action is virtually impossible, it also follows that the will of the majority must be imposed upon the minority in any effective supply control process in agriculture."

The planners do not propose to use the dangling carrot technique only. For as they argue, farmers won't be placed at the mercy of the private market, but will be forced to sell to the government since it will be more profitable. For instance, in an interview with the managing editor of *Farm Quarterly*, published in 1960, Professor Cochrane answered the following question this way:

(Ques.) "After a few commodities adopted supply control, do you think others would be encouraged to follow suit?"

(Ans.) "It would not be a matter of encouragement; some of them would be forced in."

What are the chances of this scheme passing?

Propheying in the Nation's Capital is risky business. Every attempt will be made to pass it. New Frontiersmen will bait the traps, sharpen the hatchet, set the snares, exercise their cunning and shoot the political works. With the help of the Americans for Democratic Action in "setting a fire under Congress" and the Farmers Union watching from vantage points in the Department of Agriculture, and union bosses sharpening their trading stock, even the Congressmen who know better will be hard put to defeat the scheme. It might be that the promise of more from the Federal Treasury will even dampen the fighting spirit of some so-called farm leaders—who ought to rise up and smash this assault on progress, prosperity and freedom. This apparently has happened to the Council of Farm Cooperatives and the National Grange, whose Master is reported to have said he "enjoyed working on the bill!"

But won't Congress object to abdicating its function to legislate?

The present version of the bill is designed to meet this objection. In fact, the *Secretary* even has the effrontery to sell Congress on the idea that it will have *more* not less

power. This, in spite of the fact that Congress has only veto power—with a time clock of 60 days to veto attached. And it takes no novice to know that each session *thousands of bills* never get to a congressional vote. But the generated pressure to pass H. R. 6400 will be tremendous.

How will this pressure be generated?

Big, centralized government has tremendous propaganda facilities available. In the hands of an Administration that wants increased centralized power, this machinery can be used very effectively. It includes press, radio, pamphlets, press conferences and bureaucrats on the Federal payroll willing to "go to work," etc. But in addition, the *Secretary of Agriculture* has some very special tools available—the envy of other cabinet officers.

What are they?

One is the Agricultural Extension Service. Traditionally, this has been a non-political, educational arm working in cooperation with grant-in-aid colleges. But *Freeman* has just replaced the Administrator of this "Service," a career educator, who had over 25 years of Civil Service, with a New Frontier political appointee.

Thus, a program with over 15,000 "educators" attached to Land Grant Colleges comes openly under the influence of partisan politics. Each of these agents has just received a sugar-coated version of the wheat plan in the April issue of the *Extension Service Review*. This is the Department's publication aimed at teaching agents "how" to teach farmers to accept new ideas! More will come!

What's the implication of this?

The Administrator reviews plans on which Federal funds are made available to the 50 or so state colleges—which employ the county extension agents. With the farmers and homemakers expecting "college objectivity" in the "educational material" they get, it is easy to see that when the *Freeman* plan is presented to farmers by the colleges and county agents, a ready sale to the unsuspecting is made.

Are these the only "agents" the Secretary of Agriculture has available to "work" on the farmers?

Oh, no. Located in the states and counties, and being paid in whole or in part from Federal funds, are nearly 150,000 full or part-time government payrollers.

Add to that those dealers who gain from Federal handouts, like certain warehousemen and limestone handlers, and you have a formidable army for the farmer and consumer to resist.

How much pressure will be put on agricultural employees?

No limit—but let the record speak for itself. Here is what the "boss man," Horace D. Godfrey, the new Federal Administrator of the Commodity Stabilization Service, told "committeemen" at an area meeting in Atlanta on March 27, 1961 (see *Congressional Record*, page A2631 for April 19, 1961):

"I think you're going to have to use every means that you've ever used before and borrow a few that you haven't used before in order to get the participation that we want in this program," and, after giving suggestions on what to do, continued:

"Now, in your meetings with county people, in your meetings with your fieldmen that work with your county offices, let it be understood that you—as the State committees, and State administrative officers and program specialists—are expecting the fieldmen, county committees and county office employees to do everything within their power to explain the advantages of this program. You let it be understood . . . that you expect them from this day forth to have a positive attitude because the attitude of county office employees and State office employees will largely govern participation in the feed-grain program."

Then, about "do it or else": "I don't think you're going to have any difficulty in securing a positive attitude on the part of State office employees or on the part of county office employees. But, let me hasten to say that if you have any difficulty, if there are any individuals in a State office or in county offices that do not feel that they can adopt a positive attitude and attempt to work constructively for this program, then they should be honest enough with themselves and with us to disassociate themselves from the organization. Second, if they are not honest enough to do that, then it should be your responsibility, and it is your responsibility, to see that they find more compatible work outside"

"I don't think you'll have any difficulty whatsoever in separating the employees that are dedicated and have a positive attitude, and those that want to drift, or go back. And I think you have the responsibility to separate them."

How many of these "officials" will plump for the New Frontier?

Well, they all know what side of the bread is buttered and who butters it. And if the following excerpt from the *Wisconsin State Journal* of April 12, 1961, represents what's going on, you can draw your own conclusions:

Loyalty Oath on the New Frontier

"Wallace L. Mehlberg, a Pierce County farmer, is new chairman of the Wisconsin Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) Committee.

"That's the agency that administers the farm programs from Washington. Its authority comes down through counties and on to the township level.

"Addressing his ASC county committeemen and office managers last week, Mehlberg declared:

"The ASC is not and shall not become a political organization. However, we all realize the extreme difference of direction we are now taking in the field of farm legislation.

"We need and we shall find people who are and will be dedicated in the promotion of this new approach. Let there be no doubt about that."

"He further noted that all ASC personnel had the duty and responsibility 'to take a personal inventory of your activities in the past 8 years and conscientiously determine if you are an asset or liability to the progress and promotion of the liberal farm legislation which people in your offices and areas can administer in a dedicated and efficient manner"

"The chairman said that he contended that 'ASC personnel who wholeheartedly supported

and promoted the programs of the past administration owe it to themselves and the farmers of Wisconsin to step aside or do a complete about-face if they are to place themselves in a position to sell Secretary Freeman's feed-grain bill and all legislation now in the process of enactment."

Who is for this new food and farm scheme?

A lot of noisy individuals and groups. They try to make believe they represent a lot of people—but they actually don't. Among them are:

- The left-wing National Farmers Union
- Americans for Democratic Action
- The National Grange
- Farmer-Laborites
- National Council of Farmer Cooperatives
- So-called Keynesian economists
- The left-leaning labor bosses
- New Frontiersmen and other similarly oriented government payrollers for obvious reasons.

What is the biggest lesson Americans can learn from this proposal?

The lesson is as clear as it is unbelievable. Once individuals in an industry get "checks" from the central government in the name of "welfare" or "doing good" or "security," the possibility of successfully resisting complete socialization of that industry is inversely proportionate to the amount of Federal tax money involved.

Can you elaborate?

Yes. Widespread government interference in the farmers' business began in the early Thirties. Prices were low, and like other industries throughout most of the world, agriculture was in a depression. In the name of "farmers' welfare," the public reluctantly accepted government support. Seven years and billions of dollars later, farm prices were as low as when Federal intervention began. (About \$6 billion of Federal funds are appropriated for use in agriculture each year.) Only the demand created by World War II pushed prices and net farm income up.

Ever since, progressive farmers have been trying to get out from under governmental interference. But instead, more interference—not less—goes with each "legislative attempt" to solve the farm problem. Yet the Secretary's justification for his agriculture program is that farm income is "substantially below any accepted American standard for a minimum wage." So now he offers complete control. This after 30 years of so-called government help.

What, in summary, are some of the major concerns that the American citizen should have about this Freeman food and farm program?

- (1) It puts farmers squarely into the political arena for dependence on their livelihood.
- (2) It places the Federal government in the position of:

- (a) Fixing prices
- (b) Establishing incomes
- (c) Regulating conditions of production
- (3) It destroys the competitive market system.
- (4) It builds a political machine.
- (5) It promotes a virtual dictatorship over the farmers.
- (6) It causes the Congress to abdicate its function.
- (7) It increases government interference, which already has proven to be of detriment to farmers and consumers alike.
- (8) It proposes to make a socialistic scheme work by coercion, reward and punishment.
- (9) It places government in competition with individuals.
- (10) It makes a mockery of the judicial process.
- (11) It would level farmers down to a governmentally determined level.
- (12) It would freeze progress on the farms and in the agricultural areas.
- (13) It sets a price on a farmer's right to produce.
- (14) It provides for favoritism among farmers and between commodity groups by standards set by the Secretary of Agriculture.
- (15) It promotes disharmony among farmers.
- (16) But most of all—if agriculture is forced into complete socialism, other industries' fate won't be far behind.

What can be done?

Everybody—that is everybody—ought to write his Congressman and get everyone else to do the same; no one should stand for any compromise.

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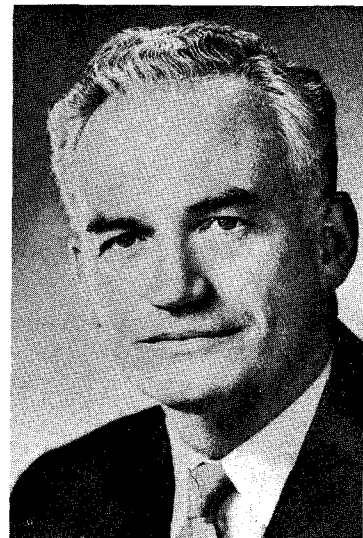
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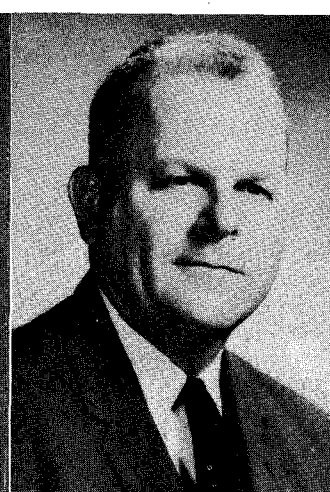
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An FEPC for Property Owners?

From the Los Angeles Times

Under the seemingly stamp of race tolerance, a bill has been reported to the State Assembly which could bring a large number of California property transactions under the jurisdiction of the State Fair Employment Practices Commission.

Assembly Bill 801 begins: "The practice of discrimination because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry in any housing accommodations is hereby declared against public policy."

This is a reasonable expression of a national attitude which has developed under guidance of the U. S. Supreme Court. The court ruled long ago that it is unconstitutional under the 14th Amendment for any state or city to have a law barring a person, because of race or color from owning or occupying property anywhere. Then, in 1948, the court held that restrictive covenants have no standing in law because there can be no law on which they could be based. But Chief Justice Vinson, who wrote the opinion, pointed out carefully that the 14th Amendment "erects no shield against merely private conduct," meaning that property owners cannot be prohibited from making private restrictive agreements.

The authors of Assembly Bill 801 apparently believe, 13 years later, that property owners can be prohibited from making such gentlemen's agreements, and furthermore that individuals should be penalized if they adhere to such agreements—or if they as individuals exhibit preference in selecting buyers or renters of their residential property.

Under its label of tolerance the bill, after the generalization we quoted, singles out housing accommodations which in some fashion have been acquired, repaired or maintained through FHA and state veterans loans, and provides that "it shall be unlawful . . . to refuse to sell, rent, lease or otherwise deny to or withhold from any person or group of persons (such properties) because . . . of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry . . ."

This seems to mean that if a property owner has given public notice that he will sell or rent his premises at a given price, he must accept the first responsible buyer or renter, regardless of other considerations.

It also seems to mean that if he refuses to sell or rent on these terms, a rejected applicant may appeal to the Fair Employment Practices Commission which "shall have the power to issue such orders

What Russia Understands

"We should be ever mindful of the fact that the only thing the Russians understand is power and that every time we have used power or threatened to use power, the Russians have backed down It is long past the time when we should have recognized the Communist conquest of Cuba for what it is—the most important Russian victory of the cold war."

Senator Barry Goldwater

as may be necessary to prevent violation . . . or to undo the effects of such violation."

"To undo the effects" the commission presumably could nullify a duly executed act of sale or lease, compelling an owner to start over and sell or lease to a person designated by the commission.

And "any person who shall willfully resist . . . the commission . . . or . . . willfully violate an order of the commission shall be punishable" by not more than six months in jail or \$500 fine or both.

The opportunities for the agent provocateur inherent in this proposal are frightening. The FEPC conceivably could throw a monkey wrench into the traditional machinery of thousands of property transactions. Petty malice would get under the tent with all the decent motives that make for a growing amount of race tolerance in such communities as Los Angeles.

The Supreme Court of 1961 is not the same as that of 1948, yet we wonder if the new one would go so far as to bless this dilution of property rights that are older than our system. What becomes of due process when a quasi-judicial commission can with threats and inconveniences dragoon a property owner to dispose of his rights according to their judgment?

Facts on Tax

By Congressman Henry C. Schadeberg (R.-Wis.)

The New Administration has several new programs calling for increased spending. Who will pick up the tab? Here are some interesting facts on who pays. If the Government took 100% of all income over \$10,000, in one year that would amount to an additional \$4.5 billion. At present spending rates this would run the Government for three weeks. Further, if the Government took 100% of all income over \$25,000 the Treasury would get an additional \$700 million. This would run the Government for 3 days at present spending rates. It should be fairly apparent who will have to foot the bill. The average family will always be called upon to finance the bulk of Government spending. There isn't anyone else.

Private vs. Public Power

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company has started construction on a 60,000 kilowatt nuclear unit at Humboldt Bay near Eureka, California. The company will spend about \$20 million of its own money to build the plant. When the plant is operating, it will pay taxes—local, state and Federal—equal to about 25 per cent of its gross business.

President Kennedy has asked Congress for \$60 million to start construction of a 650,000 kilowatt nuclear power generating plant at Hanford Works near Richland, Washington. This Federally-owned and operated plant will cost about \$95 million of the taxpayers' dollars when completed. It will pay little or no taxes.

Hoffa's Turkish Bath

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer

Jimmy Hoffa, the Boss Teamster, is so used to being in hot water that he's apparently unhappy in a normal temperature. The new \$15,000 Turkish bath that is being added to the Teamsters' Union Washington Headquarters will make Jimmy and his Upper Brass feel right at home. It may even have a side effect, as union members who have to live and work in far less pretentious surroundings learn of it: it may even make them steam!

Union Alumni in Washington

Possession of a union card has become valuable in getting a high job in the Kennedy Administration, according to the steady procession of labor-union officials and employees now moving into executive posts.

The latest is George T. Brown, former assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, who is becoming deputy director of the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Standards. He was executive assistant to the late Martin P. Durkin, who was Secretary of Labor in the early months of the Eisenhower Administration and resigned after unsuccessful efforts to win Presidential support for his plan to weaken the Taft-Hartley Law.

The top rank of Labor Department officials is heavily weighted with men identified with labor unions. Secretary Arthur Goldberg was a lawyer for both the AFL-CIO and the United Steelworkers union, and is credited with having been the real engineer in amalgamation of the two big contending branches of organized labor. Goldberg has named as Assistant Secretaries, at \$20,000 a year:

Jerry R. Holleman, president of the Texas State AFL-CIO, to be in charge of the department's work in employment security.

Mrs. Esther Peterson, to have charge of the Women's Bureau and other work for women wage earners. She has been a legislative lobbyist for the AFL-CIO's industrial union department and for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

George L. P. Weaver, assistant to the president of the CIO Electrical Workers (IUE), to take charge of international labor affairs after July 1.

Other union appointees in the Labor Department are Charles Donahue, as solicitor or head lawyer. He has been research director for the AFL-CIO Plumbers' Union; and:

Mrs. Dollie L. Robinson, to be special assistant to the director of the Women's Bureau. She has been with the State, County and Municipal Workers (AFL-CIO), and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

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By Courtesy of JFK

From the Chicago Tribune

The Republican national committee has unearthed a quaint memorandum circulated throughout the Department of Commerce by Herbert W. Klotz, special assistant secretary. Mr. Klotz, noting with pain that speeches of cabinet and subcabinet officers do not contain sufficient references to President John F. Kennedy, admonishes all hands not to let this happen again.

The President is to be referred to early and often, with special emphasis upon his "compassionate" nature, and liberal quotations from his speeches, past and present, are to be squirted into the manuscript by ghostwriters.

If somebody is making a speech in Cleveland, for instance, Mr. Klotz said he should first find out what Mr. Kennedy had done for Cleveland lately and proceed to mention it. Well, just what has Mr. Kennedy done for Cleveland lately? What has he done lately for Tucumcari, N. M., or Painted Post, N. Y.?

It is understood that the policy enunciated by Klotz for Commerce Department orators is to apply to all departments and agencies, down to the director of the census and the chief of the Weather Bureau.

Thus it would be well to be prepared for such effusions as the following:

"Weather Bureau forecast for today: Through the compassion of John F. Kennedy, it will be fair and warmer."

"The Secretary of State announces that although the invasion of Cuba fell somewhat short of success, it was not because of lack of compassion on the part of John F. Kennedy and the Central Intelligence Agency for the oppressed Cuban people."

"The Internal Revenue Service is pleased to report that the impending general tax increase would have been 50 per cent higher than scheduled had not John F. Kennedy, with his celebrated compassion, issued this compassionate directive: 'Save a little so we can put them through the wringer again next year'."

So, if you begin hearing somebody is compassionate, you ought to have a dim idea who it is.

Fodder for Reds

From the San Diego Union

It is annoying—sometimes frightening—to hear leaders of the New Frontier provide Communists with new grist for their propaganda mill.

Most recent offender was Secretary of Labor Arthur Goldberg who announced that the Soviet now produces more steel than the United States. Nikita Khrushchev, in a Soviet broadcast, commented: "Not bad, comrades."

The facts are these: U.S. steel production in 1960 was 99 million tons against Russia's 72 million. Secretary Goldberg, in his gloom-and-doom mood, "rounded off" figures for the fourth quarter of the year to show Soviet supremacy. Let's face facts—not political fantasy.

Who's Who in Agriculture Department

By Allan H. Ryskind

Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman is not a fellow to forget his friends. The Secretary, who rode to Minnesota's governorship with a big boost from James G. Patton's socialistic National Farmers Union, has been so busily stocking his bailiwick with members of the Patton group the union now has an iron influence over the Agriculture Department. This reporter has discovered that the following important decision makers, now toiling in Freeman's garden, have been connected with the small, but powerful Farmers Union.

(1) Willard Cochrane—though never technically a member, he has long been considered the NFU's "intellectual" leader and is now Kennedy's key farm braintruster as Director of Agricultural Economics.

(2) John A. Baker—a former legislative director of the National Farmers Union (lobbyist is another word), he's been appointed to a policy-making post as Director of Agricultural Credit Services;

(3) Robert G. Lewis—formerly the Farmers Union newsletter writer, he is now Deputy Administrator of Price Supports in the Commodity Stabilization Services (CSS);

(4) Arthur T. Thompson—Director of Grain Division for the CSS;

(5) Emery S. Jacobs—Deputy Administrator of Production Adjustment for the CSS.

And that isn't all. Of the 32 top staff personnel who have been connected with farm groups, a spokesman for the Agriculture Department says 14 have been linked to the Farmers Union; 7 with the National Grange (which supports Freeman's farm program), and only 11 with the largest farm organization, the conservative Farm Bureau. Moreover, it is estimated that scores of staffers at lower levels come from the NFU.

Freeman's penchant for planting Farmers Union members in his department will no doubt be carried over in his selection of members of the proposed Agricultural Commodity Committees which will establish the price supports for each commodity under the Administration's farm bill, HR-6400. (See What You Can Do Section.) Staffed with Farmers Union members and their philosophical supporters, these committees are expected to favor high price

supports, not only for high-flown ideological purposes, but for the more prosaic reason that the Farmers Union has a vested interest in the high price support program which helped create the Federal food surpluses.

Last year, for example, the Grain Terminal Association, a Farmers Union Co-operative in St. Paul, Minnesota, received the eighth largest sum from the government for storing and handling of surplus commodities—\$4,089,595. The Farmers Union Jobbing Association in Kansas City, Missouri, cashed government checks totaling \$2,469,409.

The influence over the Administration by the relatively unrepresentative Farmers Union (which has an estimated 300,000 members as opposed to the low price support favoring Farm Bureau with its 1.6 million members) can be gauged by another fact, too. Wesley McCune, Director of Public Relations for the NFU, has moved his business office from Denver—to Washington, D. C.

Georgia and Federal Aid

By Dorothy Barrow in the Augusta Chronicle

In the past elective officials of the South have stood almost solidly against Federal aid to education, but now this opposition has greatly diminished. The Georgia State Legislature and the Governor are on record as favoring aid to education through Federal financing. The Sixth District Congressman, Carl Vinson, has written a constituent that the Federal government must assist the states in their educational system, but, he adds, at the same time, guarantee to the states complete control of their schools.

Senator Talmadge, although admitting that the Federal government ultimately controls any activity where it makes substantial Federal contributions, nevertheless states that if this prospective threat could be removed he would have no hesitancy in voting for a Federal aid to education bill.

Are our leaders asking us in good faith to believe that it is possible to have Federal financing without Federal control? Or are there other motives behind their pronouncements?

It is known that the Federal aid to education bill cannot pass without considerable Southern support; therefore, the Administration is quite active in attempting to win this support. There have been recent announcements of a billion-dollar contract to Lockheed of Marietta and a considerable increase in military activity at Warner Robins. In addition there have been numerous appointments of Southerners to positions in the Administration and there remain many patronage jobs and judgeships.

It is to be hoped that our representatives do not confuse patronage with principle.

(Editor's note: Georgia residents should write their Senators and Representatives *immediately*, stating their opposition to Federal aid to education.)

Uncle Sam's Enterprises

Indeed the Government is, among other things, the largest electric power producer in the country, the largest insurer, the largest insured, the largest lender and the largest borrower, the largest landlord and the largest tenant, the largest holder of grazing land, the largest holder of timberland, the largest owner of grain, the largest warehouse operator, the largest ship owner, and the largest truck fleet operator. For a nation which is the citadel and the world's principal exponent of private enterprise and individual initiative, this is a rather amazing list.

Rowland Hughes, U. S. Budget Director, 1955.